European Community Commentary

A Supplement to *Trade and Industry*

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The Community's Environmental Research Programme*

To date, research work worth a total £500,000 – some 20 per cent of the funds so far assigned under the Indirect Action Environmental Research Programme – has been allotted by the Community to British organisations. A further 20 per cent of the whole fund has still to be allocated.

September's issue of *European Community Commentary* included an article reviewing the progress made in implementing the Community's Environment Action Programme since its adoption by the Council of Ministers in July 1973. In adopting the Programme the Council also approved the initiation of research aimed at filling gaps in the data needed to provide the Programme with a firm scientific base. It was decided to allocate funds for this research as follows:

1 £1,600,000 per annum over four years to Direct Action'.
2 £2,500,000 per annum over two years to 'Indirect Action'.
3 A sum – small in comparison to the above – to action under COST.

As the name implies, the Direct Action Research Programme is being conducted at the Community's own Joint Research Centre at Ispra, Italy. COST (Co-operation in Science and Technology) is an organisation through which 19 European nations, including the Member States of the Community, co-operate on research projects of common interest. 'Indirect Action' work covers work 'contracted out' to bodies with the relevant facilities (eg universities, research associations, industrial establishments) in the Member States.

Below we outline the scope of the Environmental Research Programme and set out the present position, concentrating on the Indirect Action sector and the prospects for UK participation.

The background

Proposals for an Environmental Research Programme go back to 1972, when the Commission, on the initiative of Commissioner Spinelli, issued a document which dealt broadly with the research policy and requirements of the Community. Environmental research was considered again during the preparation in 1973 of the policy document which formed the basis of the Community's Environment Action Programme adopted by the Council of Ministers in July 1973. Both documents listed research topics considered to be important from the standpoint of Community needs; and the policy document also set out priorities for investigating the toxicity of a range of pollutants, taking into account the current state of knowledge of their significance in the health and ecological fields. Table 1 lists the topics selected for priority research, and indicates the proposed distribution of funding between them. Table 3 shows the relationship between the priority topics and the needs of the Community as expressed in the Environment Programme.

The Direct Action Research Programme in progress at the Joint Research Centre encompasses some work under all the topics listed in Table 1, and a few additional items, most of which were started before the formulation of the Environment Programme itself. Topics 8-11 are being studied under COST projects. The Indirect Action research at present is based on topics 1-6. Projects assigned for Indirect Action are only partly funded from the Community Budget: the remainder of the cost – generally 50 per cent – has to be met by the participating institution.

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TABLE 1 Topics given priority in the EEC Environmental Research Programme

Research topics	Programme	Proposed distribution of 'indirect 'funds
1. Data bank on chemical pollutants	Indirect Action	15-20%
2. Noxiousness of lead		10-15%
3. Epidemiological surveys		15-20%
4 Effects of micropollutants on humans, including biochemical toxicology and the biotelemetry of toxic effects		20-25%
5. Ecological effects of pollutants, including bioindicators of water pollution		15-20%
6. Remote sensing of atmospheric pollution		5-10%
7. Mathematical models of the diffusion of atmospheric pollution	—	
8. Analysis of organic micro-pollutants in water	COST 64b	
9. Multidetection unit	Contribution to COST 64b	
10. Physico-chemistry of SO_2	COST 61a	
11. Uptake of SO_2 by soil and vegetation	Contribution to COST 61a	

* This article has been compiled with the help of the Directorate of Research Requirements, Department of the Environment.

The Indirect Action Research Programme

The Indirect Action Programme was initiated via a notice in the *Official Journal* in July 1973, inviting bids from organisations and individuals wishing to participate in research under the priority topics over the period from January 1974 to December 1975. In the UK the response was initially slower than in most of the other countries of the Community, for several reasons including doubts about the size of the EEC contribution, which was not spelled out in the *Official Journal* notice; doubts about such matters as ownership of results and patent rights; and plain lack of interest. Some research organisations did not appear anxious to seek further funds from a new source outside the UK. Since that time interest has developed and, although such matters as ownership of results and patent rights will still need attention during preparation of contracts, the UK bids now include a good many from well-established institutions.

The state of play on the bids submitted by the Member States is shown in Table 2. The bids cover some 300 projects and total about £9 million – well above the Community's £5 million budget for the initial programme; and it has to be remembered that the Community is responsible for paying only half of this. Germany, France and the UK have made by far the largest bids. They include submissions from a wide selection of institutions, ranging from large, well-known establishments to smaller university departments and firms.

Bids from the UK have totalled about 70 of which some 25 have been approved. Those to be supported include some from Government establishments; from laboratories of the Natural Environment Research Council; from industry and from universities. They represent about 20 per cent of the total funds committed so far. The Commission is in the process of setting up contracts with the successful bidders. Some have already been agreed and others are in the pipeline. Arrangements will be made to set up Contact Groups to keep in touch with sets of related projects as they proceed.

In deciding what bids to support, the Commission has been guided by an Advisory Committee consisting of delegates from the nine Community countries. The UK delegates have been drawn from the Department of the Environment, the Department of Health and Social Security and the Natural Environment Research Council, with the Department of the Environment taking the lead.

TABLE 2 **Bids by country, July 1974: orders of magnitude. (Proposed total size of programme: about £5 million)**

Country	Total bid July 1974 (£'000)
Germany	2,300
France	2,200
Italy	300
Netherlands	900
Belgium	700
Luxembourg	200
United Kingdom	2,000
Ireland	200
Denmark	200
Total	9,000

The Committee has been asked to bear in mind three criteria against which to assess the value of the projects before it:

1 the extent to which the project meets the requirements of EEC environmental policy;
2 the scientific merit of the research;
3 whether significant results can be obtained in two years.

The aim of the UK delegation has been to see that support is channelled, as far as possible, to proposals which are both relevant and scientifically sound and, of course, to press the claims of UK research organisations meriting support on this basis.

Towards the next stage of Indirect Action

The Commission is beginning to consider the further development of the Indirect Action programme after 1975 and is in the process of consulting the Member States through the Advisory Committee. Provisional proposals from the Commission include some further work on the topics listed in Table 1 and the inclusion of several new topics. The intention is to produce a final programme proposal in broad outline by the spring of 1975. To provide a basis for further UK input to the Advisory Committee, a study is being made of the Indirect Action programme as it has developed so far; also of proposals to extend the research on existing topics and for new topics, and including the present machinery for seeking and handling bids.

TABLE 3 **Place of the priority research topics in the Environmental Action Programme**

Programme		Research topic*
Part Two		
Title 1:	Measures to reduce pollution and nuisances	
Chapter 1:	Objective evaluation of the risks to human health and to the environment from pollution	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
Chapter 2:	Setting of standards	
Chapter 3:	Specific action on environment pollution	
Section 1:	Exchange of information between the surveillance and monitoring networks	1, 6
Section 2:	Methods for defining quality objectives for the environment and for establishing rules to enable the objectives to be achieved	See Chapters 1 and 2
Chapter 4:	Measures relating to certain products	1, 2, 5
Chapter 5:	Action specific to certain industrial sectors and energy production	7, 10, 11, 12
Chapter 6:	Action specific to certain areas of common interest	
Section 1:	Marine pollution	
Section 2:	Protection of the waters of the Rhine basin from pollution	1
Section 3:	Action relating to protection of the environment in frontier zones	1
Chapter 7:	Action concerning wastes and residues	12
Chapter 8:	Actions to ensure compliance with the limits imposed for the protection of the environment (p.m.)	
Chapter 9:	Action to be taken on the economic aspects of anti-pollution measures	1
Chapter 10:	Research project (p.m.)	
Chapter 11:	Dissemination of knowledge relating to environment protection	1
Title II:	Action to improve the environment	
Chapter 1:	Protection of the natural environment	
Chapter 2:	Depletion of certain natural resources	
Chapter 3:	Urban development and improvement of amenities (p.m.)	
Chapter 4:	Improvement of the working environment (p.m.)	
Chapter 5:	European Foundation for the Improvement of Working and Living Conditions	
Chapter 6:	Promotion and awareness of environmental problems and education	

* For the topics to which the reference numbers relate see Table 1. Reference 12 refers to work by COST on sewage sludge.

Monthly Digest of Statistics

Prepared by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Division of Government Departments, this digest is designed to provide industrialists and business executives with invaluable statistics relating to the economic situation in the United Kingdom. It contains a regular series of detailed statistics on a wide range of subjects which include the following: *Labour, Fuel and Power, External Trade, Wages and Prices, Industrial Production, Industrial Materials, Finance.*

Price **85p** (*by post* £1). Annual Subscription £12 including postage, and a copy of the Definitions of items and units employed in the Digest.

Government publications can be bought from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, SE1 9NH). Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers.

HMSO BOOKS

EEC Association and Trade Agreements

As a Community of Six (Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands) the EEC concluded a number of association and trade agreements with third countries (eg. Greece, Turkey, Morocco, Tunisia, Cyprus and Malta) and groups of third countries (eg. African and Malagasey States). The form of association agreement varies but each is based on Article 238 of the Treaty of Rome. Within the framework of the EEC's Common Commercial Policy, Article 113 of the Treaty gives authority to the Commission to conclude tariff and trade agreements with third countries. For example, the Free Trade Agreements between the Community and each of the seven EFTA countries are based on this Article and provide for eliminating tariffs on most industrial products in trade between all 16 countries concerned. Other trade agreements, based on Article 113, give reduced tariff treatment to the third country with varying reciprocal preferences for the EEC in return—for example the agreements with Spain, Israel and Egypt. Certain other agreements, also based on Article 113, are commercial trading agreements only, providing solely for 'most favoured nation' treatment between the parties and in some cases including special tariff arrangements.

In addition, the Six have special arrangements for association with their overseas territories and countries. The provisions of this association are laid down in Part IV of the Treaty of Rome (Articles 131-136).

The United Kingdom, Denmark and the Republic of Ireland did not immediately adopt the provisions of all these agreements when they joined the Community on 1 January 1973. Since then several enlargement protocols have been concluded providing transitional measures for adopting some of the agreements. At present the enlarged Community is negotiating further trade agreements and renewing or adapting existing ones. Details of developments in these negotiations are given in *Trade and Industry*. A number of countries are also beneficiaries under the EEC's Generalised System of Tariff Preferences for developing countries. The new Member States have applied this scheme since 1 January 1974.

The table below lists those countries which have concluded agreements or are currently negotiating new trade agreements with the enlarged Community. It shows the situation in mid-November 1974, giving brief details of each agreement and, where appropriate, a note on how the agreements apply to the UK.

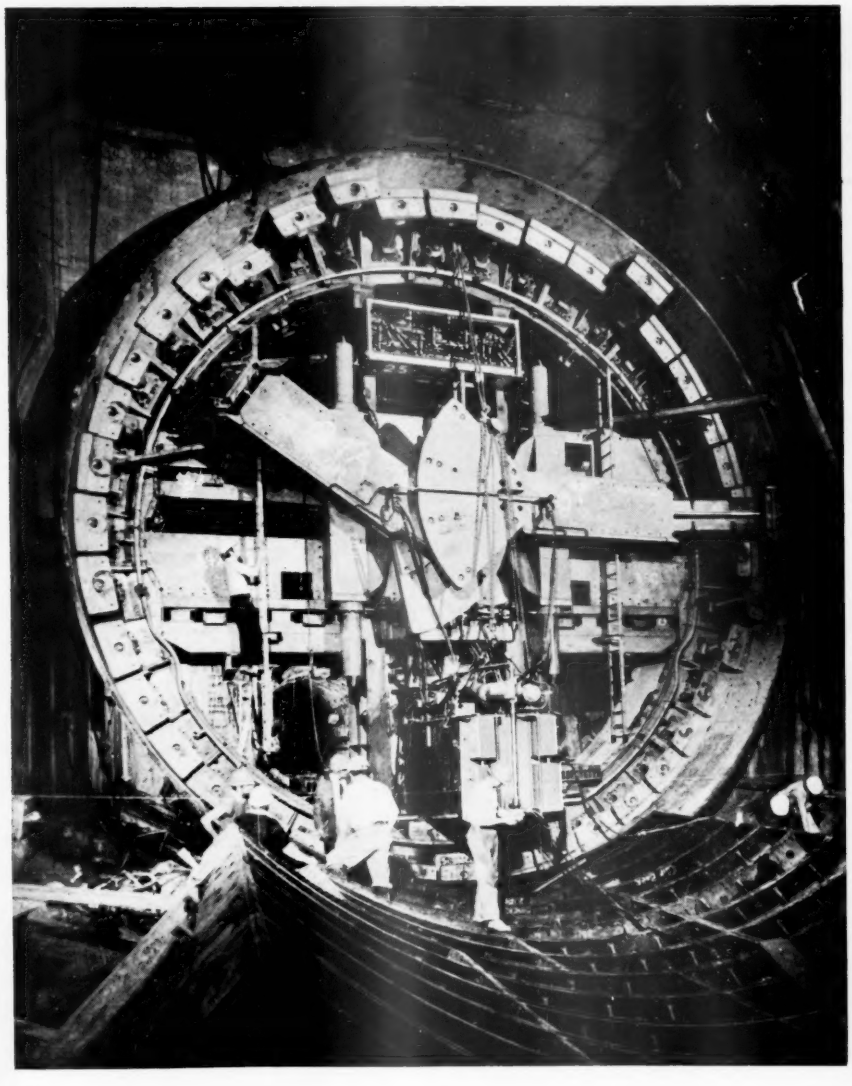
Country	Entry into force	Duration	Form of agreement	Applicability to UK
19 AASM States Burundi Cameroon Central African Republic Chad Congo-Brazzaville Dahomey Gabon Ivory Coast Malagasy Republic Mali Mauritania Mauritius (since 1973) Niger Rwanda Senegal Somalia Togo Upper Volta Zaire	31 January 1971	4 years	Association of African States, Madagascar and Mauritius (AASM) – Yaoundé Convention	Under Articles 109-115 of Treaty of Accession, provisions of existing Association agreement do not apply All 19 AASM States participating in current Protocol 22 negotiations with enlarged Community. Any arrangements concluded not due to enter into force until 1 February 1975 at the earliest. (See footnote 1) Mauritius will continue to benefit from Commonwealth preference in UK.
3 East African States Kenya Tanzania Uganda	31 January 1971	4 years	Association of East African States – Arusha Agreement	Under Articles 109-115 of Treaty of Accession provisions of existing agreement do not apply Trade with UK continues under Commonwealth preference All Arusha States participating in current negotiations for new association agreement with enlarged Community. Any arrangements concluded not due to enter into force until 1 February 1975 at the earliest
Greece	1 November 1962	Unlimited	Association agreement establishing a customs union with a view to full membership. Confined to routine business since April 1967 but discussions currently taking place about restoring normal relations	Adaptation protocol being negotiated (see footnote 1)
Turkey	1 December 1964	Unlimited	Association agreement establishing a customs union with a view to full membership	Applicable since 1 January 1974 (trade provisions only)
Morocco	1 September 1969	Should have expired on 31 August 1974 but extended for further year	Association agreement Negotiations currently taking place for new agreement with enlarged Community	Applicable since 1 March 1974
Tunisia	1 September 1969	Should have expired on 31 August 1974 but extended for further year	Association agreement Negotiations currently taking place for new agreement with enlarged Community	Applicable since 1 September 1974
Spain	1 October 1970	6 years	Preferential trade agreement Negotiations currently taking place which will establish industrial free trade area	Not applicable (see footnote 1)
Israel	1 October 1970	5 years	Preferential trade agreement Negotiations currently taking place for new agreement with enlarged Community which will establish industrial free trade area	Not applicable (see footnote 1)

Country	Entry into force	Duration	Form of agreement	Applicability to UK
Malta	1 April 1971	5 years	Association Agreement providing for gradual introduction of customs union in second stage (after 1 July 1977) Negotiations currently taking place to extend agricultural sector and introduce financial co-operation chapter	Not applicable (see footnote 1) (Trade between UK and Malta has alternative of 'standstill' rate on Commonwealth preference – until 30 June 1977)
Cyprus	1 June 1973	4 years first stage	Association Agreement providing for gradual introduction of customs union in second stage (after 1 July 1977)	Applicable since 1 June 1973 (Trade between UK and Cyprus has alternative of operating Commonwealth preference until 30 June 1977)
Egypt	1 November 1973	5 years	Preferential trade agreement	Applicable since 1 November 1973
Lebanon	1 July 1965	Renewable annually	Trade and Technical Co-operation (non-preferential)	Applicable since 1 July 1973
	Signed 18 December 1972	—	Preferential trade agreement (not yet ratified by Lebanon)	Will apply when ratified (see footnote 1)
Yugoslavia	1 September 1973	5 years	Non-preferential trade agreement	Applies to enlarged Community
Algeria	—	—	No agreement at present Negotiations currently taking place for an association agreement with enlarged Community	(See footnote 1)
Members of European Free Trade Association			Free Trade Agreements between enlarged Community and each EFTA country establishing free trade for most industrial products with special arrangements for certain sensitive products	Each agreement applies to enlarged Community
Austria	1 January 1973	Unlimited	see above	"
Finland*	1 January 1974	Unlimited	see above	"
Iceland	1 January 1973	Unlimited	see above (protocol 6 not yet ratified)	"
Norway	1 July 1973	Unlimited	see above	"
Portugal – including Azores and Madeira	1 January 1973	Unlimited	see above	"
Sweden	1 January 1973	Unlimited	see above	"
Switzerland – including Liechtenstein	1 January 1973	Unlimited	see above	"
* Associate member.				
Argentina	1 January 1972	3 years	Non-preferential trade agreement	UK were not party to this agreement but are bound by the provisions of the agreement under Article 4(1) of the Treaty of Accession
Uruguay	1 August 1974	3 years	Non-preferential trade agreement	Applies to enlarged Community
Brazil	1 August 1974	3 years	Non-preferential trade agreement	Applies to enlarged Community
India	30 March 1974	5 years	Commercial co-operation agreement. See also arrangements below for certain commodities	Applies to enlarged Community
Certain Asian countries:	1 January 1973 for majority of commodities	Unlimited for the majority of commodities	Preferential or non-preferential commodity agreements, which include briefly:	Applies to enlarged Community
†Bangladesh	"	"	handicraft products, hand-loom cotton and silk fabrics	
†India	"	"	coir and jute products, hand-loom silk and cotton fabrics, coconut products, handicraft products	
†Pakistan	"	"	cotton textiles, handicraft products, hand-loom silk	
†Sri Lanka	"	"	handicraft products	
Indonesia	"	"	handicraft products	
Philippines	"	"	handicraft products	
Thailand	"	"	hand-loom silk and cotton fabrics handicraft products	
† See footnote 2.				
UK independent developing Commonwealth countries in Africa, Caribbean, Indian and Pacific Oceans Bahamas Barbados Botswana Fiji Gambia Ghana Grenada Guyana Jamaica Lesotho Malawi Nigeria Sierra Leone Swaziland Tonga Trinidad and Tobago Western Samoa Zambia	—	—	No trade agreement at present with enlarged Community All these Commonwealth countries participating in current Protocol 22 negotiations with enlarged Community. Any arrangements concluded not due to enter into force until 1 February 1975 at the earliest.	Under Articles 109-115 of the Treaty of Accession, trade with UK continues under Commonwealth preference until 31 January 1975
Overseas Territories of 'Six' St. Pierre and Miquelon Comoro Archipelago Territory of Afars and Issas New Caledonia and Dependencies Wallis and Funtuna Islands French Polynesia French Antarctic Territories Netherlands Antilles Surinam	—	—	Association under Part IV of Treaty of Rome, providing free trade	Not applicable Under Article 119 of the Treaty of Accession trade arrangements do not apply until 1 February 1975 at the earliest (see footnote 1)

Country	Entry into force	Duration	Form of agreement	Applicability to UK
Commonwealth Dependent Territories Anglo-French Condominium of the New Hebrides Belize Bermunda British Antarctic Territory British Indian Ocean Territory British Solomon Islands Protectorate British Virgin Islands Brunei Cayman Islands Central and Southern Islands Falkland Islands and Dependencies Gilbert and Ellis Islands Montserrat Pitcairn St. Helena and Dependencies (Ascension and Tristan da Cunha) The Seychelles Turks and Caicos Islands West Indian Associated States (Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Kitts-Nevis, Anguilla)	—	—	No Association arrangements at present with enlarged Community. These territories to be associated under Part IV of the Treaty of Rome, as laid down in Article 24 of Treaty of Accession. Under Article 117 of the Treaty of Accession association to take effect from 1 February 1975 at the earliest	Trade with UK continues under Commonwealth preference until 31 January 1975

Footnotes 1 As a result of the first step in the alignment of the UK Tariff with the EEC Common Customs Tariff, import duties on some goods were increased. Until new trade arrangements come into force, these increases do not apply to imports into UK, from Greece, Spain, Israel,l Malta, Lebanon and Algeria, the 19 AASM States, the three East African States, and the Overseas Countries and Territories of the 'Six'. For the time being therefore, the rate on 1 January 1972 applies to these imports. The goods concerned and the 'standstill' rates of duty applicable to them, are listed in Part 10A of the 1974 Tariff. To be eligible, goods must satisfy the appropriate origin and consignment conditions described in the relevant Customs Notice. (For AASM, EAS and OCTs Notice No. 831, Greece – Notice Nos. 811 and 811A, Israel – Notice Nos. 813 and 813A, Malta – Notice Nos. 814 and 814A, Lebanon – Notice Nos. 820 and 820A, Algeria – Notice Nos. 343 and 343B.)

2 Under the Declaration of Intent annexed to the Treaty of Accession, the enlarged Community undertook to examine with these countries including Singapore and Malaysia any trade problems that may arise with a view to seeking appropriate solutions.



European finance for second Dartford tunnel

The main digger shield is erected in the Kent working chamber of the second Dartford tunnel below the River Thames between Kent and Essex. Construction of the tunnel by contractors Balfour Beatty, a member of the BICC group, began in 1972 and is due for completion by 1977. It will be 1,435 metres long and 10.3 metres in external diameter, with a bored length of 929 metres. A loan equivalent to £7 million (13.4 million units of account) has been granted to the Kent and Essex county councils by the European Investment Bank to assist in financing the tunnel. It is for a period of ten years at a rate of 10.5 per cent and is the first loan to be granted by the EIB to a local authority in the United Kingdom. The scheme is of European interest by virtue of the benefits it will bring to international traffic between EEC member countries. The tunnel, which is estimated to cost about £20 million, will carry the two lanes of southbound traffic, leaving the present tunnel to carry two lanes of northbound traffic. Communications between the Continent and development areas of northern England will be improved and there is likely to be a reduction of environmental problems associated with the extensive use of minor roads by heavy lorries.

EEC – your questions answered

Below we publish answers to some of the questions of general interest which businessmen put to the Department of Industry's EEC Information Unit in the past month.

The Unit was set up specifically to help the businessman wanting facts about the EEC and the way its policy, procedures and legislation could affect his business operations and decisions. It can be contacted by a telephone call to 01-215 4301 (six lines), or by writing to the EEC Information Unit, Department of Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Q. I have been told that an agreement recently concluded between my company and one in another member state of the EEC may contravene the EEC rules of competition. What are these rules and what action should I take?

A. EEC competition policy is designed to ensure that there is free and fair competition in trade between member states, and that the trade barriers which have been dismantled by the Treaty of Rome are not replaced by private barriers which fragment the Common Market. The basic rules dealing with restrictions on competition are set out in Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty. The machinery for applying these general principles is contained in Articles 87-89, which give the Council of Ministers power to make any regulations or directives necessary for the application of Articles 85 and 86. The European Commission is responsible for supervising their application, for investigating any alleged breach of their provisions and, if the breach is established, for bringing it to an end.

Article 85 prohibits all agreements or concerted practices which are likely to affect trade between member states and which have as their object or result the prevention, restriction or distortion of competition within the Common Market. This includes, in particular, price-fixing, market sharing, restriction of production or technical developments, and the imposition of discriminatory terms of supply or of other unreasonable conditions. The article applies not only to agreements between firms of member states but also to agreements between firms in the Community and those in third countries. Restrictions which affect only the internal trade of a member state or trade with countries outside the Community are however excluded.

Any agreement between enterprises which infringes the article is rendered void. The article does, however, allow for exemptions in the case of agreements and concerted practices which either improve production or distribution or promote technical or economic progress.

The European Commission is the body mainly concerned with applying the provisions of Article 85. It has sole power to grant exemption from these provisions to an agreement or practice, by declaring the prohibition in the article inapplicable. In addition to exempting individual agreements the Commission has granted 'block exemptions' in respect of certain kinds of exclusive dealing and specialisation agreements.

The Commission must give interested parties an opportunity to make representations to it when it is deciding whether an agreement infringes the article or whether the article should be declared inapplicable. Questions of law relating to the interpretation and implementation of the Treaty may be referred to the European Court of Justice at Luxembourg.

Under Article 86 of the Treaty, any abuse of a dominant position within the Common Market is prohibited in so far as it affects trade between member states. The Article does not define 'abuse', nor does it define a 'dominant position'.

General guidance on certain specific aspects of the EEC's rules of competition may be obtained from the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, Fair Trading Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, tel. 01-215 5092. If the agreement in question is of a kind where it is necessary for you to have legal advice the Overseas Relations Departments of the Law Society in England and Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland are able to supply the names of suitable firms of solicitors to approach.

Q. What action has been taken by the EEC for the protection of the consumer?

A. The communiqué issued after the summit meeting of heads of states of the European Community in October 1972 called for a programme to strengthen and co-ordinate actions in the interests of consumer protection. This was originally intended to be part of the Social Action Programme initiated at the summit but has now gained the status of a policy of its own right.

During 1973 a Consumer Protection Division was set up within the Commission's Environment and Consumer Protection service. It was agreed that this should report directly to Commissioner Scarvascia Mugnozza. In September 1973 a Consumers' Consultative Committee was established with 25 members – 15 representing organisations in Europe concerned or interested in consumer questions and 10 'independents' selected on a basis of their expertise in consumer affairs.

In December 1973, a Preliminary Programme for Consumer Information and Protection, prepared after consultation with government experts, from member states, was presented to the Council. The Programme sets out priorities for action in five fields: health and safety, unfair and deceptive commercial practices, complaint advice and redress, consumer information and education, and consumer representation. The programme is being considered by a Working Party of the Council of Ministers.

Q. Is there a subject list of the EEC Secondary Legislation published since 1972?

A. The Department of Industry Library Services have recently compiled for the Statutory Publications Office a subject-arranged list of titles of the European Communities secondary legislation published in the *Official Journal* during 1973. This list has now been published under the title 'Secondary Legislation of the European Communities: Subject List and Table of Effects for 1973', by Her Majesty's Stationery Office (Price £1.50; ISBN 0 11 330507 9).

For the convenience of users the list is arranged under the same subject headings as were used in the 42 volumes of *Secondary Legislation of the European Communities: Subject Edition, 1952-1972*, published by HMSO early in 1974. The list covers all legislation other than instruments relating to day-to-day management of agricultural matters.

The volume also includes a Table of Effects listing the number of instruments previously published by the Community which were either amended or repealed by instruments issued during 1973.

This volume is being followed by lists covering each calendar month from January 1974 onwards. The contents of these monthly lists will be arranged in the same way as in the annual volume, and they will cumulate into a single volume at the end of each year. The annual subscription for the monthly parts, including postage but not including the annual volume, will be £4.50; individual monthly parts will cost £0.35 net each. (January list: ISBN 0 11 7230405)

Correction

On page 10 of last month's *European Community Commentary* (number 16), the address given for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was incorrect. The correct address for the Animal Health division is: Block E, Government Offices, Leatherhead Road, Chessington, Surrey KT9 2LT.

The Community's Business Co-operation Centre

Looking for a business partner elsewhere in the Community? . . . You might find him here

The Commission of the European Communities set up the Business Co-operation Centre last year to encourage co-operation between firms in different Member States wishing to increase competitiveness and respond to the opportunities opened up by access to the Community's markets. Co-operation is defined as the pooling of one or more activities of the partner firms; for example, in research and development, supplies, production, marketing and sales and management.

A firm seeking the Centre's help will be asked to provide certain information about itself, and to define exactly what type of partner and what type of co-operation it wants. All the information supplied, and any inquiries received, are treated as strictly confidential, and no names are revealed without the agreement of all parties. The Centre will search its files for a suitable partner, and, if the application cannot be matched with an offer already registered, will, if the firm agrees, circulate a summary of the firm's requirements, with no names mentioned, to the 'correspondents' which it has in every country of the Community.

It is as one of the Centre's correspondents in this country that we reproduce the latest batch of requests for co-operation below. Readers wishing to obtain further information should write direct to the Centre at the following address, quoting the reference number of the request(s) in which they are interested: Business Co-operation Centre, rue Archimède 17, B-1040 Brussels. The Centre makes no charge for its services.

Reference BRE/820/483
German plastic goods undertaking, with a staff of 250, and a turnover of 25 million DM, producing

1 flexible plastic swing doors for industrial buildings, operated by mechanical, hydraulic or electric means (customers: architects and constructors working for industry, public authorities, industrial firms);
2 PTFE articles, for own product range (eg, laboratory equipment or on contract, industrial products in injection-moulded plastic, up to 200 g (customers: automobile and chemical industries, electrical and mechanical engineering industries, manufacturers of sanitary equipment);

with our own patents and know how, also equipped for metal fittings, and with a good sales organisation in West Germany, and agents in the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Austria, Denmark and Australia, seeks a partner operating in France, Belgium and Britain, with a staff of 100-1,000, and with a similar or complementary production (including metal products) and the same market, with a view to co-operation in the form of reciprocal distribution, specialisation, reciprocal assignment of licence and know how, and possibly of reciprocal holdings.
Languages: German, English.

Reference BRE/2780/257
German pharmaceutical and cosmetical firm, turnover 65 million DM, 750 employees, having recently introduced several innovative pharmaceuticals and cosmetics, seeks, with a view to the introduction and distribution of its main new product (local contraceptives, anti-wrinkle cosmetics, detergents for laboratory equipments) in the UK markets, a British partner having access to chemists and drugstores

—either with a turnover of up to 5 million L, for the setting up of a joint company (distribution and possibly manufacturing)

—or with a turnover of 0.5–1 million L, for a close distribution and manufacturing association, whereby the German firm would be prepared to take a substantial shareholding.

Distribution of innovative products of the British partner on the German market can also be considered.
Languages: German, English.

Reference BRE/2735/616
Dutch trading firm, importing toys, textiles, gifts and household items from Far East, and selling to wholesalers and large retail outlets in the Netherlands (65 per cent and Western Europe (35 per cent), 22 people employed, turnover 6 million guilders, seeks Belgian, German or British partner in comparable line of business, with a view to a

Continued on page 12

Scrutton on Charterparties and Bills of Lading
EIGHTEENTH EDITION
by SIR ALAN ABRAHAM MOCATTA, MICHAEL J. MUSTILL and STEWART C. BOYD
Scrutton occupies a pre-eminent position in its field. A comment on the last edition: 'The general arrangement of the work is too well known by practitioners in this field to call for comment; the only question which is likely to concern them is whether the quality of the work has been maintained. This question can be answered unequivocally in the affirmative'. For this new revision Sir Alan Abraham Mocatta (who has now worked on five editions) and his colleagues have not only brought the text up to date and incorporated new law and new cases; they have also made some extensive changes, with the objective of improving the arrangement of topics, removing obsolete matter and dealing more fully with subjects which now come up most frequently for consideration in practice.
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Economic Indicators of the EEC

These tables have been prepared for the convenience of users who do not have access to the sources themselves; international publications (as indicated) have been used, supplemented by later reports where possible. In addition to the Member States of the EEC, the United States and Japan have been included for comparison.

The form of presentation adopted – indicators by subject – is for convenience only, and it must not be assumed that the indicators in the same table for different countries are strictly comparable. An attempt has been made to indicate major differences of definition, but the coverage and methods of collection vary considerably; this is partly due to different administrative procedures in various countries. Fuller details may be obtained from the sources indicated, and from the national publications of the countries concerned.

An extensive bibliography – 'Sources of Statistics: 2. The European Economic Community' – which lists publications in the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library of the Department of Trade, is obtainable on request to the library at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757, ext. 368). 'Statistical News' No. 21 (May 1973), published by the Central Statistical Office, contains a selected bibliography of statistical publications of the Commission of the European Communities.

TABLE 1 **Industrial Production** (Excluding construction) Seasonally adjusted — Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium	Luxembourg	France[1]	German F.R.	Ireland[2]	Italy[4]	Netherlands	United Kingdom	EEC[3,4]	*United States*	*Japan*
Weights in EEC	3.8	0.3	23.5	36.5	0.7	12.6	4.4	18.2	100.0	—	—
Weights in total	1.5	0.1	9.0	14.0	0.2	4.9	1.7	7.0	36.4	*48.4*	*13.1*
1968	88	88	84	83	90	91	81	96	87	*99*	*74*
1969	97	100	94	94	97	94	91	100	95	*104*	*88*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*
1971	103	99	104	102	105	100	107	100	102	*100*	*103*
1972	109	103	115	106	109	104	116	102	108	*108*	*110*
1973	115	115	120	114	120	114	125	111	115	*118*	*129*
1972 1st quarter	107	97	112	103	106	103	113	97	105	*103*	*106*
2nd quarter	109	102	113	105	106	104	115	102	107	*107*	*108*
3rd quarter	107	104	116	105	110	102	116	103	108	*109*	*111*
4th quarter	114	108	120	110	114	108	120	106	112	*113*	*116*
1973 1st quarter	115	115	118	113	120	105	122	110	113	*115*	*124*
2nd quarter	113	112	120	114	119	115	123	110	115	*117*	*128*
3rd quarter	114	114	122	113	119	118	125	111	116	*119*	*131*
4th quarter	118	120	122	116	121	117	129	110	117	*119*	*135*
1974 1st quarter	126	125	125	115	128	121	130	104	117	*117*	*132*
2nd quarter		119	126	116		124	131	110	119	*118*	
3rd quarter								112		*117*	
1973 April	114	111	116	114		112	123	109	114	*116*	*126*
May	115	113	123	113		114	123	109	115	*117*	*129*
June	111	112	121	114		118	123	110	116	*118*	*129*
July	114	115	123	109		120	122	111	115	*119*	*129*
August	113	114	123	115		117	126	110	117	*119*	*131*
September	114	115	120	116		118	127	111	117	*119*	*132*
October	116	116	127	115		118	130	112	117	*119*	*135*
November	121	126	123	116		117	129	111	118	*119*	*136*
December	116	117	119	116		117	128	106	116	*119*	*134*
1974 January	129	125	125	114		125	130	100	116	*118*	*133*
February	126	128	126	117		121	131	104	118	*117*	*133*
March	121	121	123	114		122	131	107	117	*116*	*131*
April	126	118	124	114		126	130	109	118	*117*	*129*
May	128	117	126	114		122	132	109	118	*118*	*132*
June		121	127	119		125	132	111	121	*118*	*127*
July		121	128 (e)	112		129 (e)		112		*118*	*128*
August			128 (e)	112				112		*117* (e)	
September								111		*117* (e)	
% change latest three months:											
On previous three months	+1.1	−2.2	+2.7	+0.1	+5.8	+1.9	+0.3	+1.8	+1.7	−0.9	−1.5
On a year earlier	+9.0	+5.6	+4.4	+1.5	+6.7	+6.8	+6.8	+0.9	+3.5	−1.5	−0.2

[1]Excluding clothing, wood products and furniture.
[2]Mining and manufacturing only.
[3]Excluding Denmark.
[4]Revised figures for Italy from beginning of 1973.
(e) Estimated

Source: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'

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TABLE 2 **Unemployment** seasonally adjusted

Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium[1,2]	Den-mark[1,3]	France[2,4]	German F.R.[5]	Ireland[1]	Italy[6]	Nether-lands[2,5]	United Kingdom[5]	*United States*[6]	*Japan*[7]
1968	147	163	97	218	88	113	147	95	*69*	*108*
1969	120	129	85	120	86	108	115	94	*69*	*104*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*
1971	100	125	129	126	100	100	135	129	*122*	*111*
1972	123	125	145	166	114	114	235	142	*118*	*119*
1973	130	84	150	189	104	109	239	102	*105*	*107*
1972 1st quarter	114	155	142	143	114	106	228	149	*123*	*119*
2nd quarter	120	139	146	181	114	113	228	147	*120*	*120*
3rd quarter	125	115	148	192	117	121	241	141	*118*	*122*
4th quarter	130	89	145	176	114	117	243	132	*113*	*117*
1973 1st quarter	125	63	140	141	107	107	243	117	*108*	*110*
2nd quarter	127	104	144	187	103	133	237	106	*106*	*108*
3rd quarter	132	90	158	214	106	100	237	99	*105*	*108*
4th quarter	133	79	161	254	102	96	239	86	*104*	*102*
1974 1st quarter	131	79	164	278	102	86	270	96	*115*	*106*
2nd quarter	137	134	162	383	107	87	268	97	*114*	
3rd quarter		193								
1973 June	128	105	145	186	105		235	104	*105*	*108*
July	131	107	153	196	105	100	237	102	*103*	*107*
August	131	90	157	203	105		237	99	*103*	*110*
September	134	88	163	208	105		235	95	*108*	*106*
October	137	80	161	224	102	96	235	90	*100*	*106*
November	132	78	159	241	102		235	86	*104*	*104*
December	131	78	162	279	102		248	83	*107*	*96*
1974 January	131	82	164	250	105	86	270	94	*116*	*105*
February	131	78	164	268	102		267	97	*116*	*105*
March	131	94	162	315	105		270	96	*113*	*107*
April	134	147	162	360	105	87	265	96	*111*	*110*
May	135	162	161	374	105		267	96	*115*	*112*
June	141	162	164	415	112		272	99	*116*	*113*
July	145	201	173	442	110		291	102	*119*	
August	148	215 (e)	182	480			304	107	*119*	
September			209	529				108	*132* (e)	
October				564 (e)				107	*147* (e)	
Rate %	2.6	2.1	2.6	3.1	4.0	2.7	2.9	2.4	*6.9*	*1.1*
% change latest three months										
On previous three months	+8.5	+43.2	+16.0	+27.9	4.6	+1.3	+8.1	+7.9	+13.8	*4.9*
On a year earlier	+11.2	+114.4	+19.3	+47.8	+3.8	−34.2	+22.4	+12.9	+28.1	*3.6*

Note: Figures of total unemployment and unemployment rates are very sensitive to the particular measures used and the sources from which they are obtained. The figures in this table to a large extent reflect the different administrative systems and social-security provisions of the countries concerned.

[1] Insured unemployed. [2] Change of basis during period. [3] Monthly data are weekly averages. [4] Unfilled applications. [5] Registered unemployed.
[6] Based on results of sample survey. [7] Unemployment-insurance beneficiaries.
[8] Numbers in latest month available as % of total employees (UK) and of total labour force (others). (e) estimated Source: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'

TABLE 3 **Exports (fob)** Special trade,[1] seasonally adjusted

US$ million*

	Belgium/ Luxem-bourg	Den-mark[2]	France	German F.R.	Ireland[2]	Italy	Nether-lands	United King-dom[2]	EEC	*United States*[2]	*Japan*[2]
1968	8,160	2,580	12,708	24,840	792	10,188	8,340	15,348	82,956	*34,416*	*12,972*
1969	10,068	2,952	15,024	29,052	888	11,724	9,960	17,520	97,200	*37,992*	*15,984*
1970	11,592	3,288	17,940	34,188	1,032	13,188	11,772	19,356	112,356	*43,224*	*19,320*
1971	12,081	3,609	20,592	39,009	1,308	15,177	13,953	22,356	128,084	*44,211*	*23,994*
1972	15,995	4,330	25,739	46,208	1,610	18,535	16,386	24,340	153,152	*49,667*	*28,511*
1973	22,369	6,119	35,948	67,487	2,122	22,329	23,867	30,525	211,033	*71,465*	*36,853*
1972 1st quarter	3,582	1,056	5,913	11,025	369	4,368	3,945	6,044	36,302	*12,045*	*6,675*
2nd quarter	3,821	1,085	6,337	11,472	385	4,487	4,149	6,378	38,114	*11,676*	*6,656*
3rd quarter	3,919	1,055	6,445	11,270	413	4,556	4,025	5,389	37,072	*12,529*	*7,261*
4th quarter	4,290	1,136	7,082	12,420	436	5,165	4,267	6,529	41,325	*13,505*	*7,891*
1973 1st quarter	4,721	1,322	7,630	14,074	467	4,279	5,573	6,865	44,931	*15,335*	*8,266*
2nd quarter	5,273	1,409	8,665	16,106	509	5,170	5,872	7,672	50,676	*16,775*	*8,752*
3rd quarter	6,302	1,729	9,931	18,849	547	6,212	6,123	8,059	57,775	*18,318*	*9,336*
4th quarter	6,073	1,661	9,889	18,478	599	6,669	6,360	7,929	57,651	*20,409*	*10,499*
1974 1st quarter	6,181	1,805	10,320	20,641	591	6,375	7,276	8,326	61,514	*22,319*	*11,273*
2nd quarter	7,449	1,920	11,185	22,433	642	6,991	8,578	9,912		*24,220*	*13 914*
3rd quarter			12,014	22,743				10,477		*25,196*	*14,645*
1973 June	1,772	496	3,101	5,434	175	2,031	2,052	2,683	17,744	*5,726*	*2,923*
July	2,007	593	3,369	6,008	179	2,147	2,069	2,652	19,024	*5,860*	*3,167*
August	2,170	485	3,228	6,456	185	1,966	1,960	2,660	19,110	*6,044*	*2,960*
September	2,125	651	3,334	6,385	183	2,098	2,094	2,747	19,617	*6,414*	*3,209*
October	2,102	563	3,311	6,766	201	2,054	2,268	2,653	19,918	*6,584*	*3,280*
November	1,885	532	3,394	6,474	186	1,958	2,193	2,703	19,319	*6,871*	*3,689*
December	2,086	566	3,184	5,239	212	2,657	1,897	2,573	18,414	*6,954*	*3,530*
1974 January	1,926	530	3,440	6,971	178	1,902	2,199	2,433	19,579	*7,111*	*3,626*
February	1,991	633	3,375	6,757	207	2,140	2,495	2,863	20,461	*7,606*	*3,975*
March	2,264	642	3,505	6,913	205	2,333	2,532	3,030	21,474	*7,674*	*3,672*
April	2,451	603	3,634	7,683	212	2,402	2,786	3,221	22,992	*8,234*	*4,332*
May	2,570	688	3,833	8,594	205	2,192	2,989	3,317	24,357	*7,630*	*4,793*
June	2,428	629	3,718	6,768	225	2,397	2,803	3,374		*8,357*	*4,767*
July		646	4,158	7,570	240	3,081	3,220	3,446		*8,307*	*4,909*
August		653	3,799	7,817	221	2,584	2,655 (e)	3,480		*8,370*	*5,148*
September			4,057 (e)	7,356 (e)				3,551		*8,519* (e)	*4,588* (e)
October								3,404			
% change in dollar terms latest three months											
On previous three months	+20.5	−0.3	+7.4	+1.4	+10.3	+16.4	+3.8	+2.9	+17.7	*+4.0*	*+5.4*
On a year earlier	+41.3	+22.5	+21.0	+20.7	+27.3	+31.2	+42.7	+29.5	+26.2	*+37.5*	*+56.9*
% change in national currencies latest three months											
On previous three months	+11.8	−1.3	+4.8	+6.2	+10.6	+19.4	+3.3	+5.8	+26.2[3]	*+4.0*	*+12.8*
On a year earlier	+38.6	+29.1	+38.1	+32.3	+35.6	+46.4	+43.1	+35.6	+39.9[3]	*+37.5*	*+77.5*

[1] For most purposes special trade may be defined as trade excluding re-exports. [2] General trade. [3] Weighted average of percentage changes in national currencies.
* All values are expressed in US dollars, making use of IMF parity rates as quoted in 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'.
(e) estimated.
Source: United Kingdom: Department of Trade
All others: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'

TABLE 4 Imports (cif) Special trade[1], seasonally adjusted

US$ million*

	Belgium/ Luxem-bourg	Den-mark[2]	France	German F.R.	Ireland[2]	Italy	Nether-lands	United Kingdom[2]	EEC	*United States*[2,3]	*Japan*[2]
1968	8,304	3,216	13,980	20,148	1,176	10,248	9,288	18,960	85,320	*33,108*	*12,984*
1969	9,984	3,804	17,388	24,924	1,416	12,444	10,992	19,956	100,908	*36,048*	*15,024*
1970	11,352	4,380	19,116	29,808	1,572	14,940	13,392	21,720	116,280	*39,960*	*18,876*
1971	12,390	4,476	21,261	34,356	1,838	16,026	15,159	23,897	129,403	*45,633*	*19,716*
1972	14,903	4,971	26,665	39,783	2,113	19,284	17,142	27,831	152,692	*55,800*	*23,463*
1973	21,762	7,447	37,604	54,536	2,755	27,978	24,357	38,836	215,225	*69,121*	*38,316*
1972 1st quarter	3,573	1,185	6,354	9,435	495	4,458	4,095	6,848	36,443	*13,455*	*5,400*
2nd quarter	3,630	1,136	6,454	9,997	511	4,610	4,234	6,954	37,526	*13,200*	*5,456*
3rd quarter	3,721	1,301	6,606	9,836	511	4,895	4,233	6,530	37,633	*14,056*	*5,955*
4th quarter	3,979	1,349	7,251	10,515	596	5,321	4,580	7,499	41,090	*15,089*	*6,652*
1973 1st quarter	4,704	1,570	7,922	11,845	618	5,355	5,416	8,275	45,706	*16,136*	*7,355*
2nd quarter	5,241	1,753	9,004	13,168	657	6,700	5,687	9,426	51,636	*16,821*	*9,269*
3rd quarter	5 896	2,026	10,358	14,553	744	7,837	6,717	10,238	58,369	*17,433*	*10,122*
4th quarter	5,921	2,098	10,319	14,970	735	8,086	6,537	10,895	59,514	*18,680*	*11,570*
1974 1st quarter	6,517	2,363	11,931	15,179	839	9,351	7,258	12,100	65,538	*21,704*	*14,036*
2nd quarter	7,780	2,371	13,298	17,737	1,005	10,126	8,512	14,246		*25,160*	*16,571*
3rd quarter			14,041	18,412				14,059		*27,058*	*15,742*
1973 June	1,811	630	3,240	4,623	234	2,604	1,917	3,289	18,348	*5,765*	*3,290*
July	1,902	676	3,539	4,844	263	2,393	2,375	3,294	19,286	*5,821*	*3,256*
August	1,967	678	3,383	4,904	246	2,593	2,093	3,468	19,332	*5,991*	*3,587*
September	2,027	672	3,436	4,805	235	2,851	2,249	3,476	19,751	*5,621*	*3,279*
October	2,097	739	3,614	5,403	257	2,599	2,332	3,746	20,787	*5,969*	*3,621*
November	1,975	737	3,432	5,112	254	2,205	2,157	3,625	19,497	*6,628*	*3,840*
December	1,849	622	3,273	4,455	224	3,282	1,999	3,526	19,230	*6,083*	*4.109*
1974 January	2,181	784	3,755	5,074	233	2,439	2,252	3,502	20,220	*6,467*	*3,987*
February	2,148	776	3,968	4,814	272	3,337	2,348	4,130	21,793	*7,392*	*5,135*
March	2,188	803	4,208	5,291	334	3,575	2,658	4,468	23,525	*7,845*	*4,914*
April	2,389	818	4,394	5,666	327	3,756	2,844	4,543	26,737	*8,141*	*5,431*
May	2,823	780	4,620	6,524	331	3,070	2,891	4,799	25,838	*8,407*	*5,701*
June	2,568	773	4,284	5,547	347	3,301	2,777	4,904		*8,612*	*5,429*
July		836	5,169	6,012	364	4,249	3,216	4,926		*9,036*	*5,721*
August		821	4,599	6,384	355	3,566	2,734 (e)	4,527		*9,502*	*5,207*
September			4,273 (e)	6,016 (e)				4,606		*8 520* (e)	*5,025*
October								4,699			
% change in dollar terms latest three months											
On previous three months	+19.4	+1.2	+5.6	+3.8	+7.5	+6.9	+4.0	−5.4	+24.1	*+7.5*	*−5.0*
On a year earlier	+48.4	+22.5	+35.6	+26.5	+43.5	+46.5	+36.7	+29.4	+55.8	*+55.2*	*+55.5*
% change in national currencies latest three months											
On previous three months	+10.8	+0.2	+3.1	+8.8	+7.8	+9.7	+3.5	−2.8	+33.0	*+7.5*	*+1.7*
On a year earlier	+45.6	+29.1	+54.7	+38.6	+52.8	+63.5	+37.1	+35.5	+54.9	*+55.2*	*+75.9*

[1] For most purposes special trade may be defined as trade excluding re-exports. [2] General trade. [3] *fob.* [4] Weighted average of percentage changes in national currencies.
* All values are expressed in US dollars with the use of IMF parity rates as quoted in 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'.
(e) estimated. Source: United Kingdom; Department of Trade. All others: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'

TABLE 5 Balance of Payments on Current Account

US$ million (unadjusted)

	Belgium/ Luxem-bourg	Den-mark	France	German F.R.	Ireland	Italy	Nether-lands	United Kingdom	EEC	*United States*	*Japan*
1968	28	−216	−1,059	2,726	− 57	2,627	65	− 682	3,432	*− 482*	*1,048*
1969	74	−410	−1,798	1,609	−190	2,339	31	1,068	2,723	*−1,036*	*2,119*
1970	715	−544	− 152	731	−185	762	−518	1,661	2,470	*355*	*1,970*
1971	1,004	−422	525	317	205	1,570	−234	2,588	5,143	*−3,817*	*5,797*
1972	1,136	− 65	285	397	−162	1,451	1,051	221	4,314	*−9,807*	*6,623*
1973	1,082	−458	− 50	2,891		−2,526	1,719 (e)	−3,569		*667*	*−52*
1972 1st quarter	279	− 39	− 324	− 52		607	5	− 73		*−1,853*	*958*
2nd quarter	215	56	445	−125		699	267	476		*−2,473*	*1,212*
3rd quarter	235	− 36	− 3	−485		577	382	355		*−3,331*	*2,084*
4th quarter	407	− 46	167	1,060		−433	397	173		*−1,032*	*2,369*
1973 1st quarter	345	−147	− 191	613		−914	304	− 890		*− 266*	*482*
2nd quarter	226	−179	426	1,227		−839	632	− 471		*− 867*	*−402*
3rd quarter	200	69	−432	703		−330	− 17	− 603		*−1.045*	*115*
4th quarter	318	−208	147	961		−443	800 (e)	−1,165		*2,845*	*−255*
1974 1st quarter		−498		2,889				−2,483		*1,094*	*−3,262*
2nd quarter				2,656 (e)				−2,557			*−2,487*

Source: UK: Central Statistical Office. All others: IMF International Financial Statistics

TABLE 6 Export Unit Values of Manufactures

Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium/ Luxem-bourg		France		German F.R.		Italy		Nether-lands		United Kingdom		*United States*	*Japan*	
	US$	Bfrs.	US$	frs.	US$	D.M.	US$	lire	US$	Gdrs.	US$	£	US$	US$	Yen
1968	92	92	96	85	88	96	90	90	95	95	90	90	*91*	*90*	*90*
1969	85	85	97	90	92	98	93	93	97	97	93	93	*95*	*94*	*94*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*	*100*
1971	98	96	105	105	107	102	106	105	104	101	107	105	*102*	*104*	*101*
1972	116	102	116	107	117	103	114	106	118	106	116	111	*105*	*116*	*99*
1973			140				127	118	141	109	127	124	*113*	*141*	*107*
1972 1st quarter	116	102	114	105	117	103	112	105	118	106	119	110	*104*	*112*	*96*
2nd quarter	117	103	114	105	116	102	113	105	117	105	120	111	*105*	*115*	*98*
3rd quarter	114	100	115	106	118	104	114	106	118	106	121	118	*104*	*117*	*100*
4th quarter	116	102	117	108	117	103	114	106	118	106	113	115	*107*	*119*	*102*
1973 1st quarter			126	110	124	103	119	110	126	106	119	118	*107*	*125*	*100*
2nd quarter			141	112	138	103	121	115	136	107	128	121	*111*	*136*	*100*
3rd quarter			153	115	159	104	131	120	152	110	129	125	*114*	*147*	*108*
4th quarter			142	113			133	125	153	112	131	132	*120*	*154*	*118*
1974 1st quarter			141	125									*127*		
2nd quarter													*132*		
% change latest 3 months:															
On previous 3 months	+1.6	+2.0	−0.7	+10.6	+15.2	+1.0	+1.5	+4.2	+0.7	+1.8	+1.6	+5.6	*+3.9*	*+4.8*	*+9.3*
On a year earlier	+9.4	+4.1	+11.9	+13.6	+34.7	Nil	+16.7	+17.9	+29.7	+5.7	+15.9	+14.8	*+18.9*	*+29.4*	*+15.7*

(e) estimated. Source: Dollar value: 'United Nations Monthly Bulletin'. National currency: Dollar values converted at OECD exchange rates as quoted in 'Series A

TABLE 7 **Consumer prices** All goods and services

Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium[1]	Luxembourg[1]	Denmark	France[2]	German F.R.	Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	United Kingdom	*United States*	*Japan*[2]
1968	92	93	91	89	93	86	93	89	90	*90*	*88*
1969	96	96	94	95	96	92	95	96	94	*94*	*93*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*
1971	104	105	106	105	105	109	105	108	109	*104*	*106*
1972	110	110	113	112	111	118	111	116	117	*108*	*111*
1973	118	117	124	120	119	132	123	125	128	*114*	*124*
1972 1st quarter	108	108	110	109	109	115	108	113	114	*106*	*108*
2nd quarter	109	109	112	110	110	117	109	115	116	*107*	*111*
3rd quarter	111	111	114	113	112	120	111	116	118	*108*	*111*
4th quarter	113	113	116	115	114	122	114	119	121	*109*	*113*
1973 1st quarter	115	114	118	116	116	126	117	121	123	*111*	*116*
2nd quarter	117	117	122	118	119	130	122	125	127	*113*	*123*
3rd quarter	118	117	125	121	120	133	124	126	129	*116*	*126*
4th quarter	121	119	129	124	122	137	128	129	133	*118*	*131*
1974 1st quarter	125	123	134	129	125	144	135	132	139	*122*	*145*
2nd quarter	130	127	139	134	127	151	141	136	147	*125*	*151*
3rd quarter	136			139	128	157	151		151	*129*	*156*
1973 April	116	116	120	117	118		120	124	126	*112*	*121*
May	117	117	122	118	119	130	122	125	127	*113*	*123*
June	117	117	123	119	120		123	125	128	*114*	*123*
July	118	117	124	120	120		124	125	128	*114*	*124*
August	118	117	124	121	119	133	124	126	129	*116*	*125*
September	119	118	126	122	120		125	127	130	*117*	*129*
October	120	118	127	123	121		126	128	132	*118*	*129*
November	120	119	129	125	122	137	128	129	133	*118*	*130*
December	122	120	131	125	123		129	130	134	*119*	*135*
1974 January	123	121	134	127	124		132	130	137	*120*	*141*
February	125	124	134	129	125	144	134	131	139	*122*	*146*
March	127	124	135	131	125		138	133	141	*123*	*147*
April	128	126	137	133	126		139	135	145	*124*	*151*
May	130	127	139	134	127	151	141	136	147	*125*	*151*
June	132	128	142	136	127		143	136	149	*126*	*152*
July	134	129	143	138	128		147	137	150	*127*	*155*
August	136	129	144	139	128	157	150	138	150	*129*	*157*
September	138			140	128		155		152	*131*	*159*
October					129 (e)				155		
% change latest three months:											
On previous three months	+4.4	+2.1	+4.2	+3.4	+1.0	+4.0	+6.4	+1.6	+2.5	*+3.1*	*+3.6*
On a year earlier	+14.8	+9.7	+15.9	+14.6	+7.3	+18.1	+19.9	+9.9	+16.9	*+11.6*	*+24.7*

[1] Excluding rent. Change of basis during period. (e) estimated.

Source: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators

TABLE 8 **Value of retail sales** Current prices, seasonally adjusted

Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium[1]/ Luxembourg	Denmark	France[2]	German F.R.[3]	Ireland[4]	Italy[6]	Netherlands	Great Britain[5]	*United States*	*Japan*
1968	83	82	88	82	83	84	80	89	*92*	*80*
1969	90	90	97	90	91	90	89	93	*95*	*89*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*
1971	108	108	104	111	111	111	108	109	*109*	*110*
1972	120	119	110	120	125	125	121	123	*119*	*118*
1973	138	134	117	131	148	152	131	139	*134*	*145*
1972 1st quarter	115	113	107	118	119	109	116	116	*114*	*111*
2nd quarter	117	118	108	120	122	115	120	119	*117*	*114*
3rd quarter	122	121	111	124	126	118	122	125	*120*	*120*
4th quarter	126	123	110	125	132	158	124	130	*125*	*124*
1973 1st quarter	133	128	112	132	141	123	128	135	*132*	*135*
2nd quarter	134	129	116	130	147	141	130	133	*132*	*139*
3rd quarter	135	137	114	131	149	140	132	140	*136*	*147*
4th quarter	145	142	124	131	152	204	137	147	*137*	*156*
1974 1st quarter	150	144	128	137	160	160	140	148	*138*	*157*
2nd quarter		147	130	136	166			153	*142*	*160*
1973 January	132	127	112	127	137	115	126	131	*130*	*131*
February	135	128	113	133	145	113	130	135	*132*	*134*
March	134	128	111	128	143	141	127	139	*134*	*139*
April	130	128	111	129	142	142	124	131	*132*	*138*
May	135	127	120	129	148	144	131	132	*133*	*139*
June	134	134	115	127	151	139	132	136	*132*	*141*
July	133	135	114	129	143	137	130	138	*137*	*145*
August	133	137	113	131	158	123	133	139	*135*	*145*
September	139	139	116	131	147	161	132	141	*136*	*151*
October	144	141	126	134	151	183	137	146	*138*	*153*
November	144	141	120	130	155	177	135	147	*137*	*159*
December	148	143	124	130	151	253	138	149	*135*	*155*
1974 January	150	142	130	137	154	153	137	147	*137*	*160*
February	150	146	128	135	167	153	142	150	*138*	*156*
March	149	145	125	138	158	175	139	152	*140*	*154*
April	153	146	126	137	169	183	142	151	*142*	*154*
May	156	149	137	137	163	179	144	151	*143*	*160*
June		146	128	134	166			156	*142*	*165*
July		147		144				160	*148*	
August								164	*149*	
% change latest three months:										
On previous three months	+2.2	+1.1	+1.6	+1.2	+3.7	−3.9	+1.9	+5.7	*+3.3*	*+1.7*
On a year earlier	+14.8	+11.6	+12.1	+7.8	+12.9	+25.8	+11.6	+16.2	*+8.7*	*+15.1*

[1] Department stores. [2] Department and chainstores. [3] Excluding West Berlin. [4] Average weekly sales. [5] Excluding motor vehicles.
[6] Revised series, including chainstores.
Source: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'.

TABLE 9 Earnings/wages per head in manufacturing

Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium/ Luxem-bourg	Den-mark[1, 2, 8]	France[3]	German F.R.[6] †	Ireland[2]	Italy[7]	Nether-lands[3]	United Kingdom†	*United States*[4]	*Japan*[5] †
1968	84	81	82	79	76	78	82	81	*90*	*73*
1969	92	90	91	87	86	83	90	89	*95*	*85*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*
1971	111	115	110	116	116	113	112	111	*106*	*114*
1972	127	129	120	121	133	124	126	126	*113*	*132*
1973	147	154	135	136	159	154	142	143	*121*	*163*
1971 1st quarter	107	108	104	108	110	109	107	108	*104*	*108*
2nd quarter	110	114	107	109	114	111	110	111	*106*	*111*
3rd quarter	112	117	110	113	118	114	114	112	*106*	*116*
4th quarter	115	121	113	112	122	116	116	115	*108*	*117*
1972 1st quarter	122	123	115	116	127	119	122	121	*111*	*123*
2nd quarter	124	128	118	120	131	121	124	124	*112*	*129*
3rd quarter	127	130	121	122	135	126	128	127	*113*	*131*
4th quarter	132	134	125	126	140	130	129	131	*116*	*138*
1973 1st quarter	141	137	129	130	145	137	137	134	*118*	*146*
2nd quarter	145	150	133	135	157	151	140	139	*120*	*155*
3rd quarter	149	160	138	137	164	161	146	144	*122*	*162*
4th quarter	154	168	143	141	168	168	148	150	*124*	*175*
1974 1st quarter	161	174	147	142	172	176	160	147	*126*	*173*
2nd quarter		186	155			184	168	159	*129*	*201*
3rd quarter			164							
% change latest three months:										
On previous three months	+5.2	+6.9	+5.8	+0.7	+2.4	+4.5	+5.0	+8.2	*+2.4*	*+16.3*
On a year earlier	+15.0	+24.0	+18.8	+9.2	+18.6	+14.3	+20.0	+14.4	*+7.5*	*+29.9*

† Seasonally adjusted.
[1] Including mining. [2] Earnings. [3] Hourly earnings industry: males. [4] Gross hourly earnings per productive worker. [5] Monthly earnings in manufacturing: regular workers.
[6] Wages and salaries per employed person in industry, excluding construction, public gas and electricity undertakings. [7] Hourly-rates times average daily hours worked.
[8] Revised series.
Source: All countries 'OECD Main Economic Indicators', except German Federal Republic ('Monatsberichte der Deutschen Bundesbank', Reihe 4), Italy ('I.L.O. Yearbook' and 'M.E.I.') and United Kingdom ('Department of Employment Gazette').

The Business Co-operation Centre

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close association, whereby the partner should become the majority shareholder.
Languages: Dutch, German, English.

Reference BRE/2757/371
Belgian company, subsidiary of French group, manufacturing water-heaters for the market, gas controls for the group and precision components and devices on order (pressure regulators, thermostatic devices, transformers, regulators, controls, safeties, valves, etc.), staff of 600, turnover 375 M BF, seeks German or British partner, with a view to setting up a joint venture for the manufacturing of a product under the partner's patent compatible with the present product range and know-how of the Belgian firm, for the Benelux or Continental market. Capital investment by the Belgian partner is possible.
Languages: French, Dutch, German, English.

Reference BRE/1168/256
Italian chemical firm, with one division producing anti-corrosive varnishes supplied to industrial users, and another division for proofing materials (compounds, emulsions, sheets and casings, metallic finishes, sealants and mastics, primers) sold to the construction industry, having for each division a sales network covering the whole of Italy, very good technology, turnover Lire 3,300 M, 110 employees, seeks co-operation with a firm of equal or larger size in Germany, France or the United Kingdom. The co-operation can take the form of cross-licensing and/or exchange of know-how, alternatively a reciprocal distribution agreement, alternatively a joint venture for the expansion of sales in Italy (the partner should produce complementary materials, for example, thermo-isolants); minority participation in the Italian company is possible.
Languages: Italian, French, English.

Reference BRE/1709/48
Italian producer, for the market and to order, of table-cloths, imitation leathers, PVC- and PU-articles coated, turnover 4,000 million Lire, 250 employees, seeks French, English or German partner in same sector for exchange of research results, expansion of production and sales of both partners. Financial links, with possible exchange or ceding of holdings, may be considered.
Languages: French, English.

Reference BRE/1708/43
Italian weaver, specialising in production to order of fabrics for industrial use (rubber industry, imitation leathers, cars, filters, accident prevention devices, etc.), turnover 4,000 million lire, 240 employees, seeks European partner, same sectors and same size, for research into new products, specialisation of production and development of markets.
Languages: Italian, French, German.

Reference BRE/1710/48
Italian producer, to order, of imitation leathers, firm and flexible films, materials for inflatable boats, non-toxic films for the pharmaceutical and food industries, carpets and heel vests for cars, turnover 2,000 million lire, 150 employees, seeks French, German or English partner of medium size, same sector, for exchange of know how, marketing of complementary goods, research and development.
Languages: French, German, English.

Inspecting a minicooler at the Redditch factory of Hymatic Engineering. Designed to cool electronic components in-situ the equipment is now being manufactured under a 10-year licensing agreement between Intertechnique of Plaisir near Paris and Hymatic Engineering – the Redditch-based member of the Huntleigh Group. The agreement is estimated to be initially worth £80,000 at current prices to the British company.

The agreement allows the French company to manufacture Hymatic minicoolers, which produce small quantities of liquefied gases, together with support and logistic back-up equipments; production runs of many thousands are scheduled. Hymatic is a world leader in the field of miniature cryogenics and the minicooler, originally developed in 1955 for the Royal Radar Establishment, has now been in production for some years.

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